

Evidentiary Document No. 5390.

Page 1.

CONFIDENTIALTranslation of statement by 19678 Sep. BACHAN SINGH 1/13 F.F.R.

On 5 May, 1943, I left SINGAPORE for NEW GUINEA as a prisoner of war in a Japanese ship. There were about 595 men in the party. I cannot describe the hardships we suffered during the voyage. For bathing and washing we had to use sea water. Food was very little and there was a space only 10 feet by 10 feet for all of us in which to sleep. I could neither sleep nor sit down. These hardships lasted for 10 days.

On 16 May 1943, I disembarked at WEWAK, NEW GUINEA. For two days following our arrival we were given no shelter, clothing or food of any kind. We were tormented by mosquitos and several men fell ill. When our officers reported about the lack of food the Japanese beat them saying, 'That's our affair. Whatever we do is right'. Two days later we were taken to a place 3 miles away. There an order was given that every man will build his own hut out of jungle plants. Nobody could make smoke etc. by day nor light a fire at night because they were afraid of American aircraft. If anyone did anything to the contrary he was punished with death. After about a week, our men began dying of fever, dysentery, beri-beri and several other diseases. Our party was sent from WEWAK to another place. From there 350 men were sent to BUT. The remainder (those who were in WEWAK) were sick. For them there was no arrangement for rations or medicine. I went with the 350 men to BUT. For the next 3 months fit PWs got rations but no food was given to the sick. We used to share our rations with them. We were worked so hard that we got no rest during the day or night. For about 8 days we were made to work continuously without any relief. The result was that 5 or 6 men died every day. Nothing could be done to dispose of their bodies by cremation or burial. Those who became ill were only relieved of fatigues when they could not walk. They would relieve a man one or two days before he died. If our officers complained they would be brutally beaten. No heed was given to any report or grievance.

On 14 Dec 43, at about 1 a.m. American aircraft began to bomb the locality and afterwards they came regularly. Then our officers told the Jap officer i/c of the party that a flag should be put over our camp to indicate prisoners of war. There was a Jap. Lt. Col. TAKANO present to whom this was reported by the Jap. officer. He replied "No permission from our Government to place flags over P.W. camps has been received".

While air raids were going on he put us to work on the airfield. Our officers complained that their men should not have to remain on the airfield during an air raid but this complaint was rejected. On aircraft approaching, all the Japs of our party used to run into the jungle, but our orders were that none was to move a step. If any I.O.R. or officers fled for cover they were severely beaten. Due to this they could not sleep for several nights.

On 15 Dec. 43 at BUT when we were working on the airfield there was a very heavy air attack in which 5 of our men were killed and 10 wounded. The latter were given no treatment or food. They were taken to a Jap hospital where several of them were killed by some injection of poison. I worked at BUT for about 10 months during which I got 4 biscuits and 5 (ounces?) of boiled rice per day. From BUT we returned to WEWAK. At BUT 160 men died out of 350. Only 190 men reached WEWAK. When I got there I learnt that all the sick, whom we had left there, had died. After 2 days at WEWAK we were sent to BOIKEN - about half way between BUT AND WEWAK.

On 25 Apr 44 after we had been working there for 3 months the Japs ordered all of us who could walk to get ready to accompany them to RANJA (AITAPE?) carrying Jap stores and a month's rations as RANJI was about 300 miles from BOIKEN. We were told that we would go on foot and would have to make our own ration arrangements. If anyone fell out through illness during the march he would get no attention except to be shot. We were given each about 12 lbs rice and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb salt as a month's ration and told that that would be our food for the journey from BOIKEN to RANJI.

The Jap officer commanding our party (No.17) was named Lt. YAMAHOKO. His 2 1/c was Lt. NAKODA and junior to them were YAMAMOTO and YAMASHITA. The first three beat a great number of our men and left several of them to die on the march. YAMASHITA was a very good officer. He never beat anybody himself. When we had set out from BOIKEN and reached BUT we were stopped there by the Japs who ordered us to return to our original camps from which we had come. I heard that the Americans had landed at HOLLANDIA and for that reason we would be sent back. We were brought back to BOIKEN. I became very happy when I heard that the Allied Arries had landed at HOLLANDIA. We came back to BOIKEN and stayed there for 18 days and rejoined the original party of sick men which had been left there.

On 5 May 44 the Japs ordered all fit men to go with them into the jungle. The sick were to stay at the hospital where a Jap Doctor would remain to attend to them. The fit men with the Japanese set out for the jungle. The sick men including myself were left in hospital about 4 miles from BOIKEN. As I remained with the sick I know nothing about the fit men who went with the Japs. Then the Jap Doctor, whose name I do not know but whom I could identify, gave an order that 30 patients from those who were the most seriously ill were to be sent to the big Jap hospital. It was 1700 hours when he gave this order. The big hospital was about 1 mile distant. I did not go with the 30 men as I remained with the others. I do not know where those 30 were taken but that night 2 seriously wounded men crawled back into our camp where I was lying ill. They told us that the Japs had killed the other 28 and that they were the only survivors.

All had been killed by bayonetting and shooting. They had escaped only by good luck but had been badly wounded. Our officers asked the Jap officers why the 28 men had been killed. They replied that the 2 men were lying, that all were alive and that after 3 days they would be taken there to see them.

On 10 May 44 the Jap Doctor ordered 35 men from the worst cases to be sent to the big hospital. They too went and were destroyed. At 10 o'clock that night one man returned. He had bayonet wounds in the chest and was covered with earth but had not died. When he had regained consciousness (he said) he got up and fled back to our camp. He told us that the remaining 34 men had been bayoneted and buried in a trench. "I was with them too", he said "My life was spared but with this wound there is no hope for me. Look after your own lives if possible because the Japs will kill you all one by one".

Then we considered that it would be better to escape from there than to be killed. At midnight all of us ran away in different directions and became separated. I and 20 others went to a place in the jungle and began to live there. Nothing was ever heard about the rest of the party. I lived as a fugitive under terrible hardships, living on plants in the jungle for 1 year 9 days - from 10 May 44 to 22 May 45. Then the Australian Army rescued me from the claws of the Japs. I don't know what became of the Japs in our camp because we had run away from them that night. Out of the 20 men who were with me in the jungle 5 were recovered and reached Australia. The Japs searched for the others and killed them.

I CERTIFY that the above is a translation of the statement written in URDU by 19678 Sep. BACHAN SINGH, 1/13 F.F.R, and to the best of my knowledge I have accurately transcribed its meaning.

(sgd) H. G. COOMBE Maj
'A' Sect. C.S.D.I.C. (I)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY.

(sgd) T. MORNANE Lt.Col.

書証第5390号

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國境小競部隊	印支人民
1/3 バッチャン	シング

1967年陳述書、訳文

一九四三年五月五日、私ハ一戦時俘虜トシテ日本船テ新嘉坡カラ
ニギニアヘ向ケテ出发シシタ。

一九四三年五月十六日、私ハニギニア、ウエワウテ下船シシタ。

私達、到着後二日間ハ住居モ衣類モスドンナ食物モ與ヘラレマセシ
テシタ。私達ハ數三艦アサシ數人、者ハ病氣ナリシタ。私達、士官
が食物、缺乏ヲ訴ヘタ時日本人ハ其士官ヲ打擲シテソナトハ、
倅達、角係事外、倅達、スルコトハドナラズモ正シイダト云ヒシ
タ。

一日後私達ハ三哩離レタ所ヘ連シテ行カレシタ、其處ハ谷が
密林木ア自命、小屋ヲ造レヤウ命が手ヘラレシタ。日本人ハ亞米
利加、飛行機ヲ怖シテ誰モ日中ハ煙ヲ出シタリ夜ハ燈ヲツケタリス
ルコトハ出来セシテシタ。若シ誰カバシニ反スルヤウナ事モシヤウナ
テ死刑、罰ニ從セラレシタ。約一週間、後私達、仲間ハ熱病、赤痢、
脚氣其他種々病氣、為メ死ニテ行キシタ。私達、隊ハウエワウ
カラ他、所ニ派遣セラレシタ。其處カラ三百五十人がバットニヤラ
レマシタ、残り者ハウエワウニ居タ者ハ病人アリシタ。彼等ニ
ハ食物や醫藥ヲ給スル何等、手配モアリセシテシタ。私ハ三百

五十人ト一緒ニバットニ行キマシタ。次、三ヶ月間ハ健康ナ戦時俘
虜等ハ食物が與ヘラシシタが病人ハ食物ハ與ヘラシセシシタ。
私達ハ彼等ト共ニ私達、食物ヲ分キ合フテアリシタ。私達ハ

書証番五三九〇四

國境小銃部隊 1/3 バンチヤン シング
印度土民兵

1967年陳述書訳文

一九四三年五月五日、私ハ一戦時俘虜トシテ日本船テ新嘉坡カラ
「ミギニア」ヘ向ケテ出発シマシタ。

一九四三年五月十六日、私ハ「ミギニア」、「ウエワク」テ下船シマシタ。
私達、到着後二日間ハ住居モ衣類モストンナ食物モ與ヘラレマセン
テシタ。私達ハ蚊ニ懨マサレ數人ノ者ハ病氣ニトリマシタ。私達ノ士官
が食物ノ缺乏ヲ訴ヘタ時、日本人ハ其ノ士官ヲ打擲シテ「ソンナウトハ
俺達、肉係事だ、俺達ノスルコトハドンナラウトモ正シイノダト云ヒマシ
タ、二日後私達ハ三哩離レタ所ヘ連レテ行カレマシタ。其處デハ各自が
密林木下自分ノ小屋ヲ造ルヤウ命が手ヘラレマシタ。日本人ハ亞米
利加、飛行機ヲ怖シテ誰モ日中ハ煙ヲ出シタリ夜ハ燈ヲツケタリス
ルフトハ出来マセンデシタ。若シ誰カ「フニ反スルヤウト事」モシャウナ
テ死刑ノ罰ニ処セラレマシタ。約一周間、後私達ノ仲間ハ熱病、赤痢、
脚氣其ノ他種々ノ病氣、為メ死ンテ行キマシタ。私達ノ隊ハ「ウエワク」
カラ他ノ所ニ派遣セラレマシタ。其處カラ三百五十人か四百人ニヤラ
レマシタ。残リノ者（「ユワク」ニ居タ者）ハ病人アリマシタ。彼等ニ
ハ食物ヤ醫薬ヲ給スル何等ノ手配モアリマセンデシタ。私ハ三百
五十人ト一緒ニ「ハット」ニ行キマシタ。次ノ三ヶ月間ハ健康ナ戦時俘
虜ニハ食物ガ與ヘラレマシタが病人ニハ食物ハ與ヘラレマセンデシタ。
私達ハ彼等ト共ニ私達ノ食物ヲ分ナ合フノアリマシタ。私達ハ

No 1

Ex 1837A

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT #5390

100C 5390

余リニモヒドク仕テヲセラシタテ畫被共ニ休心スヒコトハ出来マセ
テシタ、大凡八日向私達ハ何等、交代ナク立テ續ケニ働カセラシタ
其ノ結果トシテ毎日五六人ツハ死セシマシタ、其ノ死骸ヲ火葬
又火葬ニヨツテ処理入ルハ何等手手、下シタクガアリマセシマシタ、病
氣ニ罹ツタ者ハ歩行出来下り場合タケ筋復休ムコトが出来シタ、
日本人ハ人が死セスル一日リ一日前ニ總ニセルコトニシテ居リシタ、若シ
私連、士官が不平モモ云ハフモナラ殊心ニモ打擲セラシタ、如何ル
報告や苦情ニ付シテモ何ノ注意モ拂ハセシマシタ、

一九四三年十二月十四日、午前一時頃亞米利加、飛行機ガ所在地爆
轟シ始メシタ、ソシテ其ノ後規則的ニヤツテ來ミシタ、ソコテ私連、士
官ハ隊士任日本人工官ニ付シ戰時停廢ヲ標示スル識別旗ヲ收
容所ノニ掲ゲル可キアト云フコトヲ説キシタ、ココトハ日本士
官カラソコニ駐在シテ居リマシタ高野中佐ニ報告セラシタ、
彼ハ答ヘテ停廢收容所ニ識別旗ヲ掲ゲルト云フ許可、我が政
府カラ來テ居ラヌト言シシタ、

然ルニ空襲が行ハリ居ル時モ很^ハ高野ハ私連ヲ飛行場へ勧
キニ出シマシタ、私連、士官ハ空襲當時中兵達ヲ飛行場ニ止メ置
カベキテ無イト抗議シシタがつこハ拒絶セラシタ、飛行機ガ
接近シテ來ミスト私連、隊士日本人ハ全部密林ノ中へ逃^ハシムコト
ニシテイマシタが私連ニ付スル命令ハ一步も動ケテハラスト云フコト
テシタ、若シ印度別階級兵トク士官が還復蓋物中ニ逃^ハシムナ
シ年嚴シ打擲セラシタ、つしが為ノ彼等ハ数晚睡眠出
来マセンデシタ、

102

5390

Dec.

一九四三年十二月十五日、バットにて松童が飛行場で勤めて居リマシ時猛烈な空襲がアリ。コレニヨリテ松童、五人が殺サレ、十人か負傷シマシ。負傷者、何、牛當モ食物モ牛ヘラシマセンデシ。負傷者、日本、病院へ連シテカレソテ數人、者ハ毒薬、注射ニヨリテ殺サレマシ。松バットにて約二ヶ月間勤メ、期間中毎日四枚、セスケ止ト五オミス?、米トが支給セラシマシ。バットカラ松童ハワララニ=帰リマシ。松が帰ツテ未シ時知タコトハ松童が此處ハ残シテ行ツタ病人、全部が死亡シタト云フコトアリ。ウエワクニ二日留ツタ後松童ハバットトワクトト大凡半間、トコロニアル木イケニヘ送ラシマシ。

一九四四年四月二十五日、松童が三ヶ月間、コテ勤メタ後日本人ハ松童ニ歩行、出来ル者ハ日本人、必要品ト一ヶ月間、食糧トヲ運搬シテラニナセ(アイドア?)。近似等ニ同行スルヤウ準備セヨト命ジマシタ。ソレト言フ、ハラニナセガホイケニカラ三百里カリ離レタコロニアタカラテアリス。松童ハ徒步テ行コトナツテ居リ。松童自身テ食糧、手配シナケハナラナイト云コトヲ告ゲラシマシ。若シ誰モ行軍中病気ナラニベ射殺サルダケテ何、西倒モ見テクレナイコトアリ。松童ハ各自約十二封度、米ト半封度、塩トヲ一ヶ月間、食糧トシテ手ヘラシコレガホイケニカララニナセ迄、旅程ニ於ケル食糧アフルト云ニ渡サシマシ。

16、松共隊(第十七)指揮シテ居ク日本將校バヤマホコ中尉ト云フ名アリマシ。彼、次位ハナコグレ中尉ヲ其

Doc. 5390

下マモトヤマシトトトガ居マシタ。最初、三人ハ非
常ニ多數ハ、松達ハ、仲間ヲ打擲シシテ數ハ行軍中打
捨テ死ニ至ラシマシタ。ヤマシトハ非常ニ好ハい將校アリ
マシタ。彼自身ハ決シテ誰モ擲リマセンテシタ。松達ハ木イ
ケンヲ立シテバットニ到着シタ時コ、日本人ニヨツテ松達ハ引
き止メラレ立シテ未タ元ハ、收容所ニ引キ送スヤラニ命シ
マシタ。松ハアメリカ人ガホランナアニ上陸シトハ為メ
松達ハ送リ返サレルノト云フコトヲ庫キマシタ。松達ハ木イケ
シニ連レ歸ヘラシマシタ。聯合軍、陸軍ガホランナアニ上陸シコ
トヲ庫イテ松ハ非常ニ愉快ナリマシタ。松達ハ木イケニ帰シ
キテ十八日間帶在シマシタ。シテ以テ其處ニ置キタ元ハ、病人
部隊ト一緒ナリマシタ。

一九四五年五月五日、日本人ハ全部、健康者ハ彼等ト共ニ密林中
ニ行クコトヲ命ジマシタ。病人ハ一人、日本人医師が残ツテ世話
ラスル故ニ病院ニ残ラナケレバナリマセンテシタ。健康者ハ日本人
ト一緒ニ密林ヘ向ツ立シマシタ。病人ハ松モ食メテ木イケ
シカラ四哩程離レバ病院ニ残サレマシタ。松ハ病人ト残ツテ
イミシタ、テ日本人ト一緒ニ立シマシタ。カケテ行ツ健康者、消息付
テハ何モ解リマセン。サテ日本人医師ハ、松ハ其ノ医シ、名
ハ知リマセガ、人物ハ認識シ未マスが最モ重能シテアル病人中
カラ三十人ハ大キイ日本人、病院ヘ移サレル、トコト命ジマシタ。彼
ガコニ命令ヲ立シタ、ハ十七時テシタ。大キイ病院ハ一哩位離
トコロニアマシタ。松ハ他、病人ト残ツテ居リマシタ、テ二三十
人、病人トハ一緒ニ行キマセンテシタ。松カ此ニ三十人ハ何處

4/16

Doc. 5390 連レテユカレクカハ知リマセシガ、其、夜二人、傷ヲ負ツ者
ガ和カ病氣テ寝テ居ル收容所ヘ匍ツテ帰ツテ來ミシタ。
二人、和達=日本人が他、千八人ヲ殺シテシマビ、ソシテ二人ヲ
ケガ生存者ドト告ケミシタ。全部、銃劍ト射擊トテ殺害セ
ラレタ、アリマシタ。二人、全ク辛運テ逃レタ、テシタカ童
傷ヲ負ツテヰマシタ。和達、將校ハ日本人、將校ニ付シ何
故ニテ八人、者が殺害サレタ、カト尋ネミシタ。彼等ハ二人、
者が嘘ヲ云ツテ居リ、皆生キテ居テ二日後ニハ夫等、人
達ニ會フ為メニ其處ヘ連レテユキルダララト答ヘミシタ。
一九四四年五月十日、日本人医師ハ最重傷者、中カラ三
十五人ヲ大キイ病院ヘ送ヘヤラ命ジマシタ。其人達モ又カ
ケテユキシテ殺害サレマシタ。其、夜十時、一人が帰ツテキ
マシタ。彼ハ胸ニ銃劍、傷ヲ負フテ居リ、全身ニテヲ被ツ
テ居リマシタが死ナカツタ、テス。彼ハ意識ヲ回復シタ時
彼ハ語リミシタ。彼ハ立ナツテ和達、收容所迄逃ケキタ、テス。
彼ハ残リ、三十四人ハ銃劍テ宋カレ軽壕、中ヘ埋メラレタ、ダト和
達ニ語リミシタ。和モ亦彼等ト一緒ダルト、ダト彼ハ云ヒシ
タ。和、命ハ助カツタ、傷テハモ早和ニハ望ハ無イ。去
来ルコトナラ諸君自身、生命ニ氣取ツケラレヨ。何トナハ
日本人ハ諸君全部ヲ一人ツ、殺害スルダララシコト和達
ハ殺害セラルヨリモ其處カラ逃亡スル方好イダララト云コト
ト考ヘミシタ。眞夜中ニ和達全部、モハシレシ異タ方
向、逃亡シテ散々バラバラ=ナリミシタ。和ト外ニ千人者
ハ密林、中、或山場所ニ行キコテ生活ヲ始ムシタ一隊、

5390

残り、者三付テハ其後何モ消息ヲ闻キマセンテシ。一九四一年
ト九日間密林中、植物ヲ食シテ慘憺タル状態、モトニ脱走
者トシテ一九四四年五月十日ヨリ一九四五年五月二十二日アテ生活ノ事
ミタ。其後滿洲陸軍ノチヨヨテ私、日本人毒氣散布シタ。其後
精進ノ復等、未だ逃亡シテシテ私連、收容所ニ居テ日本人
ガトウナツカハ私ハ知リマセン。密林ノ私ト一绪ニ居リマシ
二十人、中五人ハ健康回復シテ滿洲ニ到着シマシ。日本人
ハ他、者ノ様ニ出シテ被害シマシ。

上記文ハ國境小銃部隊 1/3 印度土民兵ハチナヤンシ
一九六七八年依リ書リシタルハウル語、陳述書、飛譯等ニシテ
余、知識、最善ヲ書運シテ其、真味ヲ正確ニ轉写せしニ
ヲ證ス

聯合派遺訊問本部 A 課
(署名)ナハ
年月日
一九八四年八月八日

NO. 6